

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.  
Let the TAX LOADED people of Maryland, as well as those elsewhere, bear in mind—  
That the Democratic party, whenever in power, have left the country prosperous and happy—  
free of debt and strife.

Let it be borne in mind, That the Federal party have invariably run the Government (whether State or National) into debt, been forced to borrow money, and tax the people.  
Let it be borne in mind, that Federal economy means the Government to give away \$3,000,000 annually to bankrupt States, speculators and stock-jobbers; to borrow \$12,000,000 to pay its debts and to tax the farmer, the laborer, and the mechanic TWENTY PER CENT. on his Tea, Coffee Sugar, Molasses and Salt, to pay these expenses.

Let it be remembered, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, (a leading Whig) has stated on the floor of Congress, "that the mass of appropriation under that (the Democratic) administration was necessary, and that there was NO extravagance."

Let it be borne in mind, That the Administration of Jackson and Van Buren, the public debt was paid off, twenty-eight millions saved, and deposited with the States, and by their economy and prudent management of the affairs of the nation, they so far reduced the expenditures below the receipts, that all taxes or duties upon Tea, Coffee, and other necessities, were taken off.

Let it be borne in mind, That the laborer's wages have been cut down in the public ship yards, and the ten hour syst. in abolished.  
Let it be borne in mind, That the Federal party have in these instances REDEEMED one of their many pledges—They have made a "CHANGE." But it is a change from economy, light taxes and a prosperous country, to an extravagant government, and a tax-burdened people.

Let it be borne in mind, that they have only been in power a few months, and the above list of grievances and barthens are a part of the consequences.

Let it be borne in mind, That, to get rid of these evils, the people must take the matter into their own hands, and turn the speculators, stock-jobbers, and money-changers out of the Temple; and accomplish this effectually, they MUST HIGHS AT ONCE. The Whig hall of debt is rolling along accumulating every hour, every minute, while the destructive are shouting—  
"With heart and soul  
This Ball we will roll!"

Let it be borne in mind, that this ball must be stopped, and that too immediately, or the rights and liberties of the people will be crushed beneath the ponderous and accumulating weight.

PROGRESS OF REPEAL.—On the 3rd instant there was another large mass meeting of the democracy held in Philadelphia—Henry Horn, presiding. Among the speakers was Col. Page, who, alluding to the impossibility of putting effectual checks on a National Bank, said—  
"You may as well attempt to bind fire with flux, as to restrain such a monster by law. Restrict it as you may, it will always find a way to elude its bonds and do its own will. To illustrate this position, the Colonel cited the instance of a clerk in a store of Mobile, who was an inveterate smoker. His employer finding his customers complaining of the filthy habit, remonstrated with the clerk. The latter said he could not help it; he must smoke, and that he would die without his cigar. Not wishing to deprive him entirely of his favorite luxury, the employer agreed that his clerk should smoke one, but only one cigar a day. But what was his surprise when coming to the store next day, he found the clerk smoking a cigar three feet long! He stuck to the rule, it is true, and only smoked one cigar a day; but it took him all day to smoke it! Just so with the Banks! Give them an inch, and they will soon stretch it to an ell, or longer if their wishes or interests prompt them to the effort."

He then offered a series of spirited resolutions, from which we select the following—  
"Resolved, That the determination manifested by the majority in Congress to repeal the Independent Treasury law, which in its practical operations proved to be so admirably suited to the wants of the nation, without advancing a single plausible argument in favor of such repeal, exhibits a degree of party intolerance and political desperation, unparalleled even in the darkest days of the reign of terror, leaving us to the only inference of which the case is susceptible, that the Independent Treasury law is unsuited to the views of the party now in power, because it interdicts the use of the public funds to the purposes of speculation, corruption and bribery."

"Resolved, That with the disastrous fate of the late Bank of the United States the frauds and villainies which have proved to be inseparable from such an institution, full in view, and the decided opposition of the great mass of the people thereto, as admitted in the late executive message the creation of a new Bank of the U. S. could not but be regarded as a daring and high handed exercise of power, should it ever be consummated we here pledge our unflinching and uncompromising opposition to it in every stage of its existence and in every form which the constitution and laws of our country will warrant, nor will we rest from our labors until its final and effectual repeal shall be accomplished."

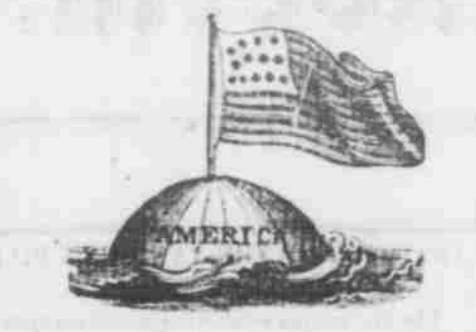
CARBONIC GAS IN WELLS.—J. S. SLATTERY of Greenville, Alabama, has furnished us an interesting account of the explosion of this gas from a well. It was necessary to dig a well at a particular point, and after sinking it about 20 feet a rock was struck which was necessary to penetrate, but the well filled so rapidly with carbonic gas, that the laborers found it impossible to work, and were once or twice drawn up & exhorted that they were with difficulty restored. Throwing water into the well was tried with little benefit when it occurred to the owner of the farm, to try forcing a current of air into the well. A blacksmith's bellows was brought, a leather tube fitted to its nose long enough to reach the bottom of the well, and by briskly pulling the bellows the deleterious air was quickly expelled, the rock perforated, and excellent water obtained.—*Ala. Beacon.*

HEALTH OF N. ORLEANS.—The report of the Board for the week ending on Saturday, which we publish this morning indicates an improvement in the Health of the city, its compared with the previous week. The whole number of deaths was 67, being less by 29 than those of the week previous. The number of deaths by fever was only 7, three less than the number shown by the previous report. Five of these, to be sure, are reported to have died of yellow fever—but we are informed that these cases occurred in the early part of the week, since which time there has been a change in the weather, favorable to health. And moreover, many doubt whether two or three of the five reported cases were yellow fever after all. We still have reason to hope that there will be no epidemic among us this season.

N. O. Bulletin.

## COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY—AUGUST 28, 1841.



"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again,  
The eternal years of God are hers,  
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,  
And dies among her worshippers."

### Democratic State Rights Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
TILGHMAN M. TUCKER.  
FOR CONGRESS,  
JACOB THOMPSON,  
WILLIAM M. GWIN.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
THOMAS B. WOODWARD.  
FOR ADJUTOR,  
AUGUSTUS B. SAUNDERS.  
FOR TREASURER,  
RICHARD S. GRAVES.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOHN D. FREEMAN.

### Democratic Anti-Bond Ticket for Lowndes County.

FOR THE SENATE,  
JESSE SPEIGHT.  
FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
JOSEPH S. LEAKE,  
JOHN T. CONNELL,  
OVID P. BROWN.

PRICE REDUCED.  
This paper will be regularly sent to subscribers for Four dollars per annum in advance.

### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Anxious to disseminate facts throughout the State in relation to the all important question of the liability of the State to pay the State Bonds, the Publishers will mail this paper to subscribers for three months, during the canvass for one dollar, or seven copies for five dollars.

### Liabilities of those who take News-Papers.

The Law is, and so the Courts decide, that a person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper, or make use of it—even though he never subscribe for it. His duty in such case, is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish for it. If papers are sent to a Post-Office, Store, Tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the Post-Master, Store or Tavern-keeper, &c. is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice, to the publisher, that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent.

Extract from the Post-Office Regulations, page 50, section 118: "In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken up by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

WE are authorized to announce **George R. McDaniel**, as a candidate for the office of Colonel of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

DOMESTIC PEACE RUINED.—A LIME LOST.—It appears that on Thursday night last a difficulty ensued between a Mr. Milligan of this place and his wife, which terminated in a pistol being discharged through the hand of the latter which was so badly shattered as to demand immediate amputation.

WE publish, to-day the 1st no. of "Tiger-teeth" a cutting name by the way, but more cutting than the writer's arguments. We have two more of his essays on hand which shall appear as early as possible. We would commend his essays to the careful perusal of all, both whigs and democrats.

We have no important news from Washington this week, our mails from the north and east having either failed altogether or brought us no late papers. It is generally admitted that President Tyler has vetoed the bank bill. The following is from the Charleston Mercury of the 16th inst.

"Let all men prepare for the VETO this day.—We have assurance on which we can confidently rely that the veto was sent to the senate either Thursday or Friday. There will be no further attempt at a 'Fiscal Agent.'—good. There will be a dissolution of the cabinet—better. There will be curses, denunciations, a row and finally a great explosion among the idols of Whiggery—best."

P. S. We understand that a gentleman has arrived in town direct from Tuscaloosa, who states that the veto had been received in that city.—*Lowndes.*

### APPOINTMENT CHANGED.

We have taken the liberty of changing the appointment made by Messrs. Gwin and Freeman for Oktobbe county, from Mayhew to Starkeville where they may be expected to address the people on Friday the 10th Sept. In making the appointment at Mayhew it was presumed they would not have time to ride from Starkeville to Houston in a day—it will be a hard day's ride and as the people of Oktobbe county anxious to hear them, have solicited us to make the change, we assume the responsibility of saying, the gentlemen will fill the above appointment at Starkeville instead of Mayhew.

MESSRS. Gwin and Freeman will address the people of this County at Nashville on Tuesday week next, the 7th of September, and at Columbus on the following day. We hope that there will be a full turn out of the people on those occasions. They may expect to hear national politics and the bond question ably and eloquently discussed.

RAIN.—On Tuesday morning last we had a most tremendous rain—the heaviest we recollect of having seen for many years. The River has risen considerably, and all the small water courses have been very high. We fear that much injury has been done to the cotton crops in low situations.

### BARBECUE AT BRANYAN'S SPRING.

Branyan's Spring, some seven miles east of town, has gained quite an enviable celebrity in the County for the liberal, open hearted hospitality of the citizens of its neighborhood. Regularly once a year, at least, a free Barbecue is given and the good people of the county are all invited to attend. It is a famous resort too for politicians, and has been the scene of many a stump baraque before the "Sovereigns." The excellence of the water and the coolness of its shady groves render it admirably suited for such purposes. In company with a goodly number of the Columbus boys we attended a barbecue given at the place on Friday the 20th inst. On our arrival, we found a large concourse of people on the ground and some score of Sheep, Shoats &c. slaughtered and in a most delectable state of preparation to gratify the appetite. A table was set out under the cool shade, long enough to accommodate several hundred persons. As soon as it was loaded with the good things, and the signal—'all's ready'—given, the company fell to with a hearty good will, and the way the meats, pies &c. disappeared was a caution. There was, however, greatly more than enough, and when the appetites of all were sated, still plenty was left to have satisfied another company equally as large, as the one that had feasted. The barbecues were all well cooked and served up in fine style. We have seldom seen a company enjoy themselves better.

A hunting match had been gotten up a few days previous to the Barbecue to test the expertness of the boys of the Branyan precinct in shooting Squirrels, Rabbits and other "Farminals."—Capt. Jesse Williams headed a company of ten and Capt. Pannel Taylor, another company of like number. They brought in scalps to the astonishing amount of 5424! as follows:  
Capt. Williams' company 3157  
Capt. Taylor's company 2267  
Can any precinct in the County beat that?

### The Speaking.

As soon as the dinner was over, a general call was made for the candidates to mount the 'stump' and give the people a talk. After some little altercation as to who should speak—for nearly every one of the county Candidates were on the ground, cocked and primed for an harangue, it was at length decided that Tilghman M. Tucker Esq., our democratic anti-bond candidate for Governor should first take the stand. The precedence was granted to him, because he would have to leave the county in a few days to fill appointments in other parts of the State, and it was not probable that he would have another opportunity, previous to the election, to address his old friends, and neighbors.

It is not our purpose now to give any thing like a sketch of Mr. Tucker's speech in any of the gentlemen who followed him. We took no notes on the occasion, and have but a very imperfect recollection of what was said. Mr. Tucker spoke for one hour in a very clear and forcible manner. We have seldom heard a better stump effort from any man. It was a decidedly better speech than the one he delivered here in July last in reply to Parson Shattuck. He reviewed his course in the Legislature and showed that his efforts as a member of that body had always been directed to the restraining of it within its proper constitutional limits. He examined the bond question and pointed out the frauds that had been perpetrated by the charter of the Union Bank, and the sale of the bonds upon the people and their constitution. It was a question he said, whether the constitution should stand as its framers designed it, and as the people understood it, or whether the Union Bank Charter should be paramount, and make null and void the sacred charter of their rights, and the fundamental law of the State. He held up the Union Bank Charter and the Constitution of the State, and asked his audience to choose between them. If the sale of the bonds is legal, and binding upon them, they are to be taxed for their payment, then their constitution is a nullity, and their property may be taken from them without their consent, and go to pump the luxury and swell the pride of the European bankers and aristocrats. These were not, it is true, Mr. Tucker's words, but such, as we understood him, was the tenor of his remarks and the drift of his argument. His speech produced a decidedly favorable impression. "Old Tallabola" did himself and his cause full justice on the occasion, as the almost unanimous vote at the precinct, in his favor, next November, will show.

WIN. L. HARRIS Esq. replied to Mr. Tucker. But it was no go. The speech was a total failure. Mr. Harris attempted to show that the people of the State were bound for the payment of the bonds upon two grounds, first because the Union Bank Charter, (Supplement and all) was constitutional, and the bonds were legally sold; secondly that if even that position were false, yet as the money had been received and used with the tacit assent of the people it ought to be paid back. We admit that it ought to be paid back, and so does Mr. Tucker, but who ought to pay it? why the Bank and those who negotiated the sale of the bonds, to be sure. The people never sanctioned the Supplemental act under which the bonds were sold and neither they nor their representatives received the money or had any control over it when it was received. It is needless for us to say that Mr. Harris failed to establish either of his positions. With all his skill and ability—and Mr. Harris is both an able lawyer, and a good speaker (none better hereabouts, that we know of,) he could not advance what to us appeared any thing like a plausible argument in favor of the liability of the people to pay the bonds. It is all an uphill business with him. We know he is honest and conscientious in his views, but he is running against the popular current—against the Constitution and the rights of the people, and we tell him now and beg him to mark what we say, that his efforts in favor of the bond-payers, and his friend, Judge Shattuck, will all be vain—a mere waste of his time, and a prostitution of his fine talents.

Mr. Tucker answered Mr. Harris and sledge-hammered him completely. After a brief rejoinder from the latter, the company dispersed, pleased with the entertainment of the day—pleased with Mr. Harris because he could not convince them that they were wrong, but much better pleased with Mr. Tucker because he strengthened them in their conviction that they were right. If God spares us, we will visit Branyan's again next Summer, in order to congratulate the hardy, intelligent yeomanry of that precinct upon the successful administration of the State Government, by their long tried friend and neighbor—"Old Constitutional Tucker."

### COL. WOODWARD.

We publish the following letter from Colonel Woodward, which we find in the Mississippiian of the 26th instant, with great pleasure. It completely does away with the only objection which the Anti-Bond party ever urged against the Col. and they are, we think, now bound by every principle of good faith, consistency and sound policy to give him a hearty support. That the anti-bond party of the east will rally unitedly in his favor, we cannot entertain a doubt. He came to our aid in the darkest hour of our trial, when together with the gallant little band of nullifiers, he sacrificed his prejudices on the altar of principle, and raised to the support of Van Buren, the constitution and the Independent Treasury. He has made an able and faithful Secretary, and to thrust him aside now, would be as ungrateful as it is unjust.

JACKSON, 19th Aug. 1841.

COL. FALL.—Last week I promised you that I would, for your next number, furnish you with my views on the "Bond question"—I am compelled, however, to disappoint you. Private engagements together with public duties, have necessarily taken up so much of my time, that I could not, with justice to myself, redeem my promise. I am opposed to the payment of any part of the debt contracted by the sale of the bonds issued to the Mississippi Union Bank, by taxation. Indeed, I never have been in favor of taxing the people for that purpose; and have so expressed myself, on numerous occasions. And I have, since the late development of facts, connected with the sale of the bonds, been induced, upon a fair and full view of the case, to abandon the position I hastily took, last winter. I am fully persuaded that the State is under no obligation to execute the contract of sale. I shall, without an accident rendering it impracticable, in a few days, publish my views on the subject, at some length.

Respectfully, your friend and

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(For the Democrat.)

In the Pontotoc Spirit of the Times of the 14th current, I find a letter from Thos. H. Williams Esq. in which he consents to become a candidate for a seat in our State Legislature. He did not desire the nomination, and to prove his sincerity in this particular, he alludes to his having declined a nomination for a much higher station. Honor may not have been sufficient to have picked him up to the one, but interest may have spurred him on to the other. He appears to be apprehensive, that an attempt will be made, by the next Legislature, to render the would-be-bank stockholders liable.—Against such an attempt he enters his protest in the following language, "the Legislature should not interfere, in any way, with the liability of the subscribers for Stock in the Union Bank—that being a legal question." If it be a question, altho' a legal one, and a majority of the Legislature shall be of the opinion that the subscribers are liable, it will be their duty to order the proper officer to institute proceedings at the proper time to determine that liability. Mr. Williams, so far from suggesting the proper course to be pursued on the proper time for the institution of proceedings to determine this question of liability, gives us plainly to understand that no such proceedings should ever be had. He is for maintaining the honor of the State but not for leaving a tax at this time—wouldst the Bank in liquidation and let her pay as fast as she can—says that the honor of the State does not require a more hasty action—that the State is to pay, if the bank makes default (here he settles the question in favor of the non-liability of subscribers) and winds up by assuring us that honor—what a stickler for honor—yet, that honor only requires of the State upon the proper notice of the default of the Bank, to exercise a reasonable exertion to meet the deficiency. Not a hint throughout, that honor or any other consideration or obligation on the part of the subscribers for stock, will require of them to make up any deficiency. Will it not be well for the citizens of Pontotoc to ascertain whether their reluctant candidate is not a subscriber for stock, and if so, to what extent?

A majority of Mr. Williams' bond-paying friends contend that the liability of the State is not a judicial question, yet he, with the aid of Annals—not of law or equity—intimates, if he does not distinctly contend, that the Legislature can determine her liability. He does not appear to understand the position of the anti-bond-paying party. They come to the conclusion that the State is not liable, because the subscribers for stock, in their opinion, are not. They contend that the bonds were not issued under the original charter, but under something called a supplement, which conferred no authority on the Governor to issue them, that the Legislature and Governor attempted to borrow five millions on the credit of the State, not requiring any indemnity, and finally that the subscribers have not executed either their bonds or mortgages to indemnify the State against the payment of the bonds already issued, all which the original charter, to which the people are entitled, required; and therefore the subscribers not being liable, the State is not. It would be interesting to enter into a full analysis of Mr. Williams' argument, but time will not permit. I will however call the attention of the reader to one or two of his assertions or premises. He says that the bonds were executed to secure the State Stock, by which he means, that the State became surety for the Bank. They should have been issued for that purpose, but, we contend, they were not.

Again he says, "The charter of the Bank contains a provision that the Bank shall pay both the principal and interest of the bonds as they severally become due; and the original charter being incorporated into and made a part of the written contract in the sale of the bonds, the purchaser could only rely upon the state for ultimate security and not for a punctual payment." He must recollect that the original supplement—that emphatically repealing supplement—was also made a part of this contract; and I doubt very much whether Mr. Biddle or his transferees or their counsel learned in the law, will agree with Mr. Williams in his construction of it. No doubt, they will be very much surprised to be told, by one of their friends too, a bond payer, an honorable man—they are all, all the honorable, honorable men—that they are to look to a Bank for the punctual payment of bonds issued by the state to pay for her own stock.

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FEDERAL LOVE FOR THE POOR.—Putting a tax of TWENTY PER CENT. on Tea Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt!

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### Keep it before the People

That on the 31st day of July, 1841, a "Whig" House of Representatives, as one of its RELIEF measures, passed a bill,  
IMPOSING A TAX of twenty per cent on  
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,  
MOLASSES, and SALT,  
AND EXEMPTING FROM TAX,  
PHYSIC, POISON, GUNPOWDER,  
GOLD and SILVER PAULETTES,  
STATUARY, ENGRAVINGS,  
GEMS, PRECIOUS STONES, and  
RAILROAD CORPORATION IRON.  
The vote stood, yeas 116, nays 101—every Democrat, who was in his seat, voting against it.

MR. VAN BUREN DEFENDED.—In regard to the charge of extravagance against the Democratic administration, we have now a public avowal on the part of the "old man eloquent," as Mr. Adams has been termed, that there was "no extravagance" under that administration. We quote the following on the subject from the Washington correspondent of the New York Era.

"Mr. Fillmore had obtained the floor, when a venerable man asked permission to correct a misapprehension into which Mr. Wase had fallen.—'That gentleman,' said he, 'has quoted me as having said that the extravagant expenditure under Mr. Van Buren's administration was caused by the compromise act. I said no such thing.—What I said was that the beggary of the Treasury was caused by the compromise act. I believe that the mass of appropriations under that Administration was necessary, AND THAT THERE WAS NO EXTRAVAGANCE.'—This from an 'old man eloquent' operated like a shower bath among the faithful. It was the lie direct to all the false assertions before the election of demagogue partisans and the official misstatements since the heads of bureaus. If the ghost of Ogile had stalked through the Hall, it could not have created more surprise. Curses not loud but deep, appeared to fill the mouths of the majority. It was a violation of Mr. Van Buren's administration they did not expect, and one which they would have preferred from any other than John Quincy Adams."

(For the Democrat no. 1.)

The Constitution and the People's rights must be preserved.

There is a lawyer's Letter occupying much space in the Southern Argus of the 10th inst. to prove to the people of Mississippi that their Constitution is not their supreme State law; that it cannot prohibit the making of laws contrary to its provisions—that it is a nullity. That the credit of the State can be pledged without first publishing any part of the law embracing the pledge; that whether a law be made pursuant to its directions or not, still it would be binding upon the people! All that he thinks is required to give validity to a law is, its having the appearance of having been legally made. When a law appears upon its face to have been made in accordance with the Constitution, we cannot, he says, be permitted to enquire into its creation to see whether or not it was so made. How ridiculously absurd! Suppose the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President, of the senate and the governor were, on the next day after the adjournment of the Legislature, to write out a bill pledging the faith of the State